The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,530.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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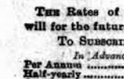
Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 29th June.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, and on MONDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. A. Stacey, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Coconada	3
„ Carwar	17	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Naraket	21	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Calingapatam	8
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	10
„ Nagapatam	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	12
„ Madras	30		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aleheen, Penang and Malacca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSSORAH	3
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomrah	6
„ Muscat	23	„ Fao	8
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bushire	9
„ Linga	26	„ Lingah	11
„ Bunder	27	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Fao	29	„ Jask	13
„ Mahomrah	29	„ Guadel	14
Arrives BUSSORAH	30	„ Kurrachee	18
		Arrives BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer every week to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Without Food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have a First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.	
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3643	600	14th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 20th May 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Building materials, consisting of Feams, Scantlings, Boards, Planks, Rafters, ready made Doors and Windows, Chowmans, Stones, Sheds, Nails, &c., &c., now lying on the premises of the Manockbuy Moosanees Mill, situate at Parel, near the Albert Mill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, at 1 P.M., by order of the late Contractors Dorjee Ramjee and Munjee Khetsey the following Building materials, consistings of Feams, Scantlings, Boards, Planks, Rafters, ready made Doors and Windows, Stones, Chounms Sheds, Nails, and lots of sundries and other building materials.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1876.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGERY OR AT NOWROJEE HILL, 2ND ROW.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th day of June, 1876, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MERHJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mortgagee, Mr. Babajee Essoba, with the consent of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of Mortgagor, Hosibai, the widow of Mahomed Hurry Hosyee (now insolvent), the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Fenandaree land or gr und (of which Mr. Nowrojee Manekjee is Fuzandar) together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, and plates, vol 1, now ready 6 0 0

situate at Doongree, in the sub division of Mandvie, bearing Survey No. 107 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, measuring 45 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth or thereabouts, bounded on the east by public road and house of Narraven Gomajee, on the west by the vacant ground of Mr. Nowrojee Manekjee, on the south by the house of Posoo Mistry, and on the north by the house of Jeevajee Luximon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A complete Pictorial Record

OF THE

PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

THE EXTRA NUMBER OF THE

GRAPHIC,

Containing Sixty-four Pages of

ILLUSTRATIONS AND LETTER PRESS.

Price Re. 1, or Post free, Re. 1-6.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NOW SELLING AT

TREACHER & CO.'S SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Subject to 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS, Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	each.

Also LEGGINGS, per pair, Rs. 4-8, and COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each Rs. 4.

The above are the *very best London Manufacture*, specially made for the Indian Market.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,

LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

KALBADAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.—TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.
Gele on Essement's, 1876. Rs. 16, by post	17 0
Thomson's Handbook of Photography, 1876	3 12
Deschanel's Natural Philosophy 1876. Rs. 10, by post	11 12
Wylie's Essays on the external Policy of India	8 0
Speeches of Lord Lytton, 2 vols. Rs. 14, by post	15 0
Bourne's Handbook of Steam Engine, 1875	9 0
Weyde's Hydraulic Tables, Coefficients and Tables	9 0
Mackeller's American Printer, Rs. 4-4, by post	4 10
Rankine's Applied Mechanics, Rs. 7, by post	7 10
Rehiwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 2 vols	8 8
Culley's Handbook of Practical Telegraphy, 6th edition	8 0
Higgins' Essays on Social subjects, 1875. Rs. 5, by post	5 8
Life of Sir Henry Lawrence. Rs. 7, by post	7 10
Vogel's Handbook of Photography, 1875. Rs. 9, by post	9 10
Gillespie's Land Surveying, 1875. Rs. 12, by post	12 12
Phillip's Elements of Metallurgy, new edition. Rs. 20, by post	21 4
Tucker's English and Persian Dictionary. Rs. 4-8, by post	4 12
Shelton's Mechanics' Guide, 1875. Rs. 4-4, by post	4 10
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols, 1876. Rs. 45, by post	45 8
Lewin's Law of Trusts, 1875. Rs. 21-8, by post	22 12
Shakespear's Hindoostani—English and English—Hindustani Dictionary, (Persian Ch.) Rs. 40, by post	42 12
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Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanors, 4th edition, 2 vols	38 0
Beeton's Dictionary of every day Cookery, Col. Plates	9 12
Hard Cases in Law of Health and Education. Rs. 3-4, by post	3 12
Coleridge's Notes on Shakespeare. Rs. 2, by post	2 8
Prof. Fowler's Sanscrit Science. Rs. 12-8, by post	13 8
Stonehenge's Horse in the Stable and the field, 1875	8 0
Dr. Green's Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, 1875	6 8
Hille's Essentials of Physiology, 1876. Rs. 6, by post	6 8
Tanner's Clinical Medicine, 1876. Rs. 4-4, by post	4 10
Ward's Human Osteology, 1876. Rs. 4, by post	4 8
Macnamara's Diseases of Eye, 1876. Rs. 7, by post	7 8
Smith's Commentary on the British Pharmacopœia	7 0
Youman's Class-Book of Chemistry, 1876. Rs. 2-12, by post	3 0
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Wagstaffe's Human Osteology, 1875. Rs. 6, by post	6 8
Dr. Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 1875, 2 vols.	13 0
Dr. Pereira's Materia Medica, new edition.	14 0
Haydn's Dictionary of Hygiene, new edn. Rs. 10 by post	11 0
Brandis' Forest Flora of North-West and Central India	10 0
Drury's useful Plants of India, 2nd edition. Rs. 9, by post	9 12
Brightwell's concordance to the Works of A. Tennyson	10 8
Reston's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Literature, 2 vols	12 0
Wilson's Glossary of Judicial and Revenue terms and of useful words occurr ng in official documents relating to the Government of British India. Rs. 16, by post	21 0
William's (M.) Sanscrit—English Dictionary	50 0
Cassell's Biographical Dictionary. Rs. 11-8, by post	13 0
Cassell's Dictionary of General Biography. Rs. 10 8, by post	11 12
Catafago's Arabic and English Dictionary. Rs. 24, by post	25 0
Ainsley's Guide to the Local Marine Board examination	1 10
Napier's Electro-Metallurgy, 1876. Rs. 4-4, by post	4 10
Leigh's Practical Cotton Spinner. Rs. 1-8, by post	1 11
Ure's Dictionary of Arts. Manufactures, &c., 3 vols	36 0
Col. Malleson's Native States of India. Rs. 8 8, by post	9 4
British Eloquence; embracing the best speeches of the most eminent orators with notes by Goodrich	12 0
Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers, 1875. Rs. 3-8, by post	3 14
Vazabandiaca, or Anecdotes of Mendicant Wanderers through the streets of London with Portraits by Smith	7 0

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,

APOLLO STREET,

ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 10TH JUNE.

THE STAR COMPANY.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

PARSEE BELLE.

The performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,

NURSEY CHICKWEED.

FOLLOWED BY THE

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Church Gate Street and foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MATERIALS for AUTOTYPE.

CARBON PRINTING PROCESS.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.

Address "S.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.

THE S. S. EUROPEAN will SAIL positively TO-MORROW at 6 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 5 o'clock.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1876.

TO BE LET, from the 1st July, the BUNGALOW No. 102, at Malabar Hill, with a large Compound and a neatly laid out Garden, now in the occupation of Dr. Joynt. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

NOW landing and FOR SALE in lots to suit, (60 CASES) only of the celebrated ORANGE LEAF TOBACCO, Crop '75.

June 7th, 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Graphic Extra Number, containing 64 pages of Illustrations and Letter-press, comprising a complete pictorial record of the Prince's Tour. Re. 1, or post free	1 6
Lays of Ind, new and enlarged edition, Illustrated, Rs. 6, or post free	6 8
Roberts's Handbook of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, second edition	12 8
Fated to be Free, a story by Jean Ingelow, Illustrated	4 4
Mivart's Contemporary Evolutions, an essay on some recent social changes	5 4
Little Folks' Picture Gallery, 4th edition	2 8
Mitchell's Human Nature	3 12
The English Essayists, from Lord Bacon to John Ruskin, (Nimmo's Standard Library)	3 12
Spare Moments, Poems, Secular and Religious	1 0
Round about my Garden; by F. C. Burnaud	1 12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War 1876	2 12
One of the Six Hundred; by James Grant	1 4
A Charming Fellow; by F. E. Trollope	1 4
Kaye's Sepoy War, vol. 3, second edition	13 12
MacGahan's Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva, Illustrated, 4th and cheaper edition	5 4
Alice Lorraine; by R. D. Blackmore, 1 vol	4 4
Three Feathers; by W. Black, 1 vol	4 4
Sixty-Nine years at the Court of Prussia, Memoirs of Countess Von Voss, 2 vols	14 8
D'Urfey's Pills to Purge Melancholy, 6 vols, 1719	39 12
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Musarum Deliciæ, 1656, Wit restor'd 1658, and Wit's Recreation 1640, in 2 vols	14 0
The Sakuntala, in Hindi; edited by Pincott	8 12
Waverley Novels, new edition, 8vo, cloth, with steel plates, vol 1, now ready	6 0
French Pictures in English Chalk; by "The Member for Paris"	5 4
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A Musical and other stories, by the author of "The Rose Garden"	5 4
Fiske's the Unseen World and other essays	7 0
A Long Time Ago; by Meta Orred	7 8
Life of Charlotte Bronte; by Mrs Gaskell	3 12
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British Manufacturing Industries—Tobacco—Rides and Leather—Gutta percha—Fibres and Cordage	2 8
British Manufacturing Industries—Paper—Printing and Bookbinding—Engraving, &c.	2 8
How to Play at Whist; by Capt. Campbell Walker	1 12
The Book of Menus; by Fin Bec, 8vo., cloth	7 8
The Suez Canal, Letters and Documents descriptive of its Rise and Progress; by F. de Lesseps, translated by D'Auvers	7 8
Richardson's School Manual of Modern Geography, (Dr. W. Smith's English Course)	3 12
Lytton's (Edward Bulwer) Dramatic Works, vol. 1	2 8
Marshman's History of India, new edition	4 8
Army and Navy Droileries, coloured Illustrations	3 12
Encyclopœdia Brittania, new edition, vols. 1, 2, 8	62 4
Grant Duff's Notes of an Indian Journey	7 8
Von Pettenkofer's Outbreak of Cholera among Convicts, folio	8 4
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature, third edition, Vol. 1, Royal 8vo	7 4
Molesworth's Pocket-Book of Engineering Formulæ	4 0
Ormsby's Stray Papers	5 4
Temple Bar, Vol. 66, Jan. to April 1876	4 0
Bryant's Practice of Surgery, 2 vols., new edition	17 0
Papillon's Manual of Comparative Philology	4 4
Jolly's (Dr. Julius) Naradiya Dharmasastra, or the Institutes of Narada	7 8
Broken Bonds; by Hawley Smart	4 4
The Great Canal at Suez! its Political, Engineering and Financial History; by Percy Fitzgerald, 2 vols., 8vo	20 12
Napier's History of the Peninsular War. New Edition, with Maps and Plans, 6 vols	30 0
Wood's (Major H.) Shores of Lake Aral, 8vo	9 12
The Annual Register 1875	12 8
Coghlan's Epitome of some Hindu Law cases	5 8
Legislative Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council of 1875, with Index	6 0
Tyndall's Fragments of Science, 6th edition	7 8
Nautical Almanack 1876	2 0
In a Winter City; a sketch by 'Ouida'	7 8
My Young Alcides; by Miss Yonge, 2 vols	7 8
Gay Waterman; by John Saunders	4 4
The Final Religious of Father Prout, 1876	8 12
Milman's History of the Jews	2 8
Half hours in the Far East, among the people and Wonders of India, Illustrated	2 8
Short Service and Deferred Pay; by Captain F. Chenevix-Trench	2 8
Hale's (Rev. E.) Fall of the Stuarts and Western Europe	1 12
Rawlinson's Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy	19 4
Lyte's History of Eton College, 1440—1875, Illustrated	22 0
Mohr's Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, Illustrated	16 8
Anderson's Mandalay to Momein; a Narrative of the two Expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875	14 8
Moresby's Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea	10 8
Blackston's Commentaries on the Laws of England; by Dr Kerr, 4 vols., 8vo., 1876	41 4
Wilson's (Dr. D.) Prehistoric Man, 2 vols., 1876	25 0
Lindsay's History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce, vols. 3 and 4	33 0
Blyth's Dictionary of Hygiene and Public Health, 8vo., 1876	19 4
Folkard's Law of Slander and Libel, 4th edition	31 4
Wharton's Law-Lexicon or Dictionary of Jurisprudence, 6th edition	29 0
Boyle and Manning's Tibet and Lhasa, edited by Markham	14 8
Wood's Homes without Hands, Illustrated	8 12
Rutter's Exchange Tables between England, India and China, new edition	15 0
Allen's Design and Construction of Dock Walls, 4to.	4 4
Atchley's Civil Engineers' and Contractors' Price Book	4 4
Franco-German War 1870-71, translated from the German Official Account, 1st part, 8th Section—Sedan	2 4
Viollet-le-Duc's Habitation of Man in all Ages, Illustrated	11 4
Smith's Assyrian Eponym Canon	6 12
Morris' Æneids of Virgil, 2nd edition	9 12
Bellew's Kashmir and Kashgar	11 4
Lewis' Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matter of Opinion	8 12
Once a Week, 4th Series, vol. 3	4 8

*** *Purchases for CASH ONLY to the extent of Rs. 100 will be charged at the English price calculated at the current exchange.*

THACKER, VINING & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE in Quarts, ex. BRANKSOME HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of four dozens, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

FOR SALE, superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. Packet at Rupee 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb Apply to D. P. BATHA & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOARD and LODGING at Breach Candy, adjacent to the Swimming Baths, at Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Post Office.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to

A LADY and GENTLEMAN [illegible] copying a nice [illegible] dle Colaba, are desirous [illegible] as Boarders. Terms m[illegible] able. Address "S.," [illegible]

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8

BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Costings, ditto ditto	„	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 27

Military Regulation Waterproof Capes ..... „ 35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA; A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA; 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,

BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA or Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
D. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	30 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREMONET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 9TH JUNE 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market was again extremely dull, and although Reuter as usual continued to call the tone quiet but steady, his own spot quotations showed a decline of 1/16d. in Good Fair Hingunghaut and ¼d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach. For arrivals we have had no public quotations of late, but from private sources we hear that G. F. Dhollera with the G. F. clause June shipment via Cape is being offered at 4½d., Fully Good Fair with the F. G. F. clause at 4⅝d. per lb. Liverpool terms. These prices are about what the Cotton can be bought at here without margin for commission.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes July shipment unchanged, but ready Mid. Uplands ⅛ cent. per lb. lower. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursday's Receipts... ...	1,000	2,500	1,000
Six days' do.	9,000	11,300	10,000
Total to 1st Sept	4,028,000	3,437,300	3,690,000

The London General Produce Markets were unchanged yesterday. The weekly quotations [illegible] show a fall of £2 per ton in Copper [illegible]ers and ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal Sheathing and Braziers.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is given at the same price as on Saturday last. Consols yesterday were at 93⅜, a decline of ⅛ ; French Rentes at 105½, a recovery of ⅛ per cent.

The Bank of England return shows no very material movements during the week. Bullion is unaltered and the Reserve has increased by £250,000, while Bills discounted are larger by £375,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has receded from 51⅛ to 50 per cent. In the open market the rate of discount on 6 months' bills still stands at 2½ to 2⅝ per cent.

Reuter reports the shipment of £289,000 in Silver for Bombay by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton, but notwithstanding this liberal buying, the price we hear from private advices has declined to 51¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has, however, been if anything a trifle firmer owing to advices from Calcutta, 6 months' sight Bank Bills being obtainable at 1/16d. over yesterday's closing price, while private paper has not been negotiable on quite so favourable terms as yesterday. With almost the certainty though of a further decline in Silver, it is scarcely probable that this firmness can be more than temporary and unless something at the moment unforeseen intervenes, the general opinion, we think, is that closing rates for next mail will be lower than to-day's level.

Bank bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 8 5/16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Document bills ditto	1s. 8 5/16d.	,,

On Calcutta and in GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any business and quotations are unchanged.

THE SHARE MARKET has been steady but with only a limited business doing as compared with the activity of the early part of the week. Values have not fluctuated materially, the only changes shown by our list being an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land shares and a corresponding decline in Fort Lamingtons.

COTTON to-day has shown great dulness. The less favorable character of the Home telegrams has apparently put a stop to what little buying there was, and we call prices nominally Re. 1 per candy easier. There is, however, no great pressure to sell except small odd and end lots, which dealers do not wish to put into godown, but these are not sufficiently extensive to rule the market. The receipts yesterday were 8,356 bales, making 40,262 bales for the week against 27,874 bales for the corresponding week last year and 25,006 bales in 1874. The respective totals since 1st September are 999,314 bales this season against 1,280,426 last, and 1,271,373 bales in 1873-74.

FREIGHTS to-day have been comparatively active and the available tonnage in harbour being very limited, an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton has been established both by steamers and sailing ships. By steamers business was done in the morning at £2-5, but consignees now ask £2 7-6 to £2-8-9 per ton, while Iron ships are reported to have booked cargo at £2 7-6 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged and it is impossible to say anything new of the market, which will most probably show great quietness now for some time to come.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	101
12,000	1,000	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	730
12,000	1,000	all	9 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
60,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India	
			5 do.	and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	318 exd
70,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
150	1,000	all	20 p.c.	Bellasyse Press Co.....	810
155	500	all	65 p.c.	Bear Company (New)...	525
1,000	350	all	43 p.c.	Indian Press Co.....	260
200	350	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	78 p.c.	Carwar Co.....	900
299	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.....	15
1,200	1,000	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co.....	150
352	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	950
1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 90	Fort Press Co.....	1,550
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.....	360
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	410
8,138	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	355
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Is. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Saxon's Press Co.....	525
160	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	800xd
650	1,000*	..	125p.c*	Volkart's & United Press Co.....	880

* Per Share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21⅜ 7-8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 267
£20	10⅜ 1-4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares..... 12⅝
£20	6⅝ 7-8	do.	Ditto 72
£20	21⅛ 1	do.	Ditto 82
100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
£16	19⅝ 5-16	do.	Do. New Shares..... 235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

650	1,250	all	50 p.c*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,200
1,000	1,000	...	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,500
700	1,000	all	50 p.c	Bombay United	1,200
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	165
1,000	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	950
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,110
1,500	1,250	all	6 p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,110
1,000	1,000	all	60 p.c*	Great Eastern	1,225
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,110
750	1,000	all	65 p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	99
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatau Mukunjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,050
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,235
1,050	1,000	all	30 p.c*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,230
4,000	625	all	50 p.c*	Oriental	1,215
600	1,250	all	..	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	1,010
1,110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,000
500	1,500	350	125 p.c	Do. Do. 1/4 share.	300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company..	60
2,000	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
500	500	300	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Mazagon Dock Co. Ld.	70
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	37
1,000	500	all	30 p.c	Treacher & Co.....	375 ex d
...	250	all	40 p.c	Viegas Patent Slip	82

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 3rd June, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,54,419	12	8
Other Deposits	67,66,582	4	7
Cash Credits	3,58,929	6	10
Post Bills	5,208	5	0
Reserve Fund	4,31,250	9	0
Rs.	2,37,13,687	13	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,27,04,362	0	9
Govt. Securities	35,37,124	12	0
Loans	18,41,414	10	11
Account of Credits	4,99,362	3	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	33,58,864	13	3
Dead stock	2,23,756	4	7
Bills of Exchange	11,81,804	0	7
Due by other Banks	3,62,009	0	0
Rs.	2,37,13,687	13	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 3rd June, 1876,

Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	84,008	7	0
Merchandize	4,02,164	0	0
Telegraph	690	0	0
Municipal Trains	367	8	0
Total Rs.....	4,88,128	1	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles..... Total Rs..... 3,42,629 7 6

Increase 1,45,498 9 6

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY EVENING.

THERE has been scarcely any change in the value of money during the past week. Trade is very dull, and any tendency in money is towards greater ease. The bazaar continues cheaper than the Bank, and it is expected the latter will shortly assimilate its rates to those in the open market. Silver is again being shipped to the East, and Council Bills will, in probability, be let go again on Wednesday, at what they will fetch, which will likely be about 1-8 per rupee, silver being obtainable at 52d per oz.

The public demand on the Bank of Bengal is well maintained. Last week, the Loans and Credits increased 7 lakhs against a reduction of 6 lakhs in the Bills Discounted, but the private deposits were reduced by 12 lakhs. The Government balances were added to by 20 lakhs, providing for the above withdrawals, and also increasing the Bank's cash balances by 7 lakhs, and raising the proportion of cash to liabilities to 51 per cent. The Government Balance now stand at 412 lakhs, the highest point touched during the present year.

No improvement has taken place in Import business, and the markets are lifeless in the extreme. Exports from England during May were comparatively moderate—50 millions yards plain cottons to Calcutta, and 11 millions to Bombay ; but a much greater reduction must take place before there is the prospect of such a rise in prices as will counteract the low level of exchange.

In exports, oilseeds and wheat have been active, as also saltpetre, and tea continues in favour. High prices are being paid, the great depression in exchange tempting operations even by houses that are rarely shippers.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has been very steady and closes, with a fairly good appearance, though without signs of an advance. On the opening of business for the Mail, a small amount of six months' sight Bank Bills was obtained at 1-8 7/16, but the rate soon settled at 1-8⅝ ; a little business being done by one of the Banks even at a sixteenth less. The demand for long remittance has been limited, but an extensive business has been done in telegraphic at 1-81/16, as well as a little at 1-8, which is the closing figure. Scarcely any credits have been on offer. Those suitable for private buyers have kept at 1-8 7/16, and others at 1-8¼ ; whilst for document bills 1-8 9/16 has been almost, if not altogether, the only quotation.

The quotations of this afternoon were as under :—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 8d.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 8 3-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d. to 1s. 8¾d.
Credits and clean house paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7/16d. to 1s. 8¾d.
Document bills ditto	1s. 8 9-16d.

France.—Rates are the turn lower : three months' sight fr.2-16, and six months' sight fr.2-18, document bills.

Bombay.—Quotations are quite unaltered ; Bank demand par, and sixty days' sight 98-14-0.

China.—Business for the direct steamers has not yet commenced, but the rate for private paper is still put at 219, thirty days' sight.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market keeps dull, but a further reduction in the value of money would likely stimulate buying, there being a fair general enquiry going on. Changes in price have been mostly in a favourable direction, and it is felt that Tea stocks, if not also the best of the Spinning Mills stocks, must go higher during the rains. Government Securities are better, but no great strength of buying is yet apparent, and, until the position of silver becomes more settled, the late irregularity in the movement of such investments may be looked for. The business of the week has not been very large, and prices have gone as follows :—Fours from 8 annas premium up to 14 annas, and back again to 12. Four-and-a-half-from 1 rupee to 12 annas premium. Five-and-a-half 3 rupees premium.

The Market was scarcely so strong this afternoon, and quotations were as below :—

4	per cents.....	100¾
4½	do.	100¾
5½	do.	103¾

Bank Shares are quite unchanged, but with scarcely anything doing in them. Bengals have been dealt in at 700.

Tea Shares are nearly all firm, and many are looking upwards ; when buyers appear, they have some little trouble in filling up their orders. Transactions have occurred in Durrungs at 73, 74, 75 and 74 ; Hoolungoories at 85, 90, and 87 ; East Indias at 79 ; Monacherra contributories at 76 ; Jokais at 110 ; Gowhattles at 95 ;—all showing an advance on previous prices. The following business has also been done, nearly all being at firm rates, Singell at 113 being, however, an exception :—Kunchunpores at 84 ; Sungoo River at 2 premium and par ; Bisnauth 352 ; Kurseong and Darjeeling contributories at 85 ; Central Cachar at 142½ ; and Holta at 110.

Spinning Mill shares are still rather flat, but symptoms of a renewed demand are becoming slightly visible. Howrahs have been sold, and are now enquired for, at 69 ; and Barnagores have been taken at 80 and 81. Cotton Mill scrip is better, Goosery having brought 212 and 214, and Bowreahs 81, 82, 83.

Coal Shares.—Equitables have been wanted, carrying the price up to 180 ; but Bengals are dull, and have fallen to 1,250, on issue of the half-yearly report disclosing not only a dull trade experienced, but further losses incurred through the late Managing Director. No dividend will be paid for the half year, but, of course, the real property of the Company remains as valuable as ever.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam continue to look strong, and 520 has been paid. Bengal Iron scrip is in demand, probably to cover sales, at 112. Landing and Shipping shares have further advanced, sales being reported at 55, 56, and 57 ; and Watson's Press also show a strong advance, numerous transactions having taken place at from 55 up to 63.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP PERSIA, 1,704 tons, Captain J. Duncan, will sail to-day, for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE FATHE SALEM, 618 tons, Captain G. F. Machon, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. UMBALLA, 495 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Bryant, Lieut. Abbott, Dr. Waters, two Masters Rozavire, Mr. F. Fedden, Mr. Syed Ally and friend, Mr. C. Duncan, Mr. Meer Hasson and five friends, and seventy-one deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Umballa (s).....	Turner	Bussorah, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Europa	Thesew	Hull.
	Carlvale	Hogg	Falmouth.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Persia, Duncan, to Liverpool.

Barque Fathe Salem, Machon, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
5	Penguin (s).....Cowell	Hongkong, May 20.
	Oxford ..... Vaux	London, Nov 24.
	Geraldine Page.....Wilson	Liverpool, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
5	Mosman (s).....	.....
	D. of Devonshire(s).....	.....
	C. of Poonah (s).....	.....
	Saint Kilda	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
	S J. C. Stevenson(s).....	London.
7	Mecca (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Calliope—1 cask hardware, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

European s—10 cases varnish, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co ; 3 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally.

FROM LONDON.

Cornwallis—35 barrels tar and 25 barrels pitch, Essmeljee Moosajee.

Galatea s—1 cask hardware, Abdoolally Dawood Khan.

Timor s—6 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally ; 84 casks beer and 30 casks stout, Storar and Buchanan.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—11 cases cilmanstore, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—25 cases brandy, L'Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—64 bales cotton, Khimjee Mooljee ; 120 bales cotton, Munsookram Kandass ; 14 bales cotton, Shamjee Narrojee ; 57 bales cotton, Rungil'ass Ambalal ; 55 bales cotton, Kessowdass Sewdass ; 200 cwts bones, Edward, Bates and Co ; 3 bales cotton, Rungeedass Ambalal.

Stornoway—300 bales cotton, Nathoo Soondurjee ; 66 bales cotton, Dharsee Adowjee ; 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 240 cwts soir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

Mary Stenhouse—105 bales hemp yarn, Merwanjee Mancherjee Mody and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Cowerjee Lilladhur ; 50 bales cotton, Pelly and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Nurcee Kessowjee and Co ; 1 bale cot on, Wallace and Co ; 49 bales cotton, Munsookhbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 145 bales cotton Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Virjlall Luckmanbhoy ; Knight Companion—250 bales cotton, Laljee Thackersee ; 400 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nurcotumdass Rumchordass ; 138 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

European s—45 bales wool, Lilladhur Govind ; 26 bales wool, Sewchund Lilladhur and Co. ; 58 bales hemp, Joonas Tyeb and Co ; 45 bales hemp, Lillaldhur Pursotum ; 71 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha ; 151 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co ; 78 bales cotton, Pelly and Co ; 40 bales cotton, Young and Co ; 92 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum ; 44 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 100 bales cotton, Khoosbali Hurridass and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 50 bales cotton, Goodoo Premjee ; 70 bales cotton, Veneehund Joytadass ; 47 bales cotton, Sewchund Lilladhur and Co.

Hospodor—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 43 bales cotton, Runchordass Geedhalal.

City of Baltimore s—250 cwts horns, Hassum Damjee ; 260 bales cotton, Kavul Tricum ; 52 bales cotton, Ezraim Mota ; 73 bales cotton, Punnet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 21 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 19 bales cotton, Gunesdass Thackurdas ; 137 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 119 bales cotton, Anderson and Co ; 62 bales cotton, Damoder Cullianjee ; 56 bales cotton, Laljee Thakersy ; 49 bales cotton, Kavuldass Tricumdass.

FOR LONDON.

Star of Germany—500 pockets rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bellona s—1,333 bags linseed and 7,793 bags rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

County of Forfar—15,000 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Edward Kidder—100 bags [illegible]

Geelong s—2 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

Travancore s—47 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—254 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fanny Tucker—91 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 10 bales cotton, Young and Co,

FOR HONKONG.

Peshawar s—25 cases fishmaws and 5 cases sharkfins, Mahamedbhoy Rowjee ; 20 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 4 cases fishmaws and 3 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 4 cases broken glasses, Curim Nanjee ; 23 cwts sandlewood, S N Tulatee ; 600 baskets onions, Hussun Babun ; 29 packages cloves, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 16 packages cloves, Kilurukhia Khaky and Co ; 22 cwts horns, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 20 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 5 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 14 bales twist, C Byramjee ; 23 bales twist, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co ; 11 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 45 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 135 chests opium, R D Sassoon ; 17 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Nursidass ; 17½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 5 bales cotton, Chooneerass Jeerai.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—2 chests opium, Samermull Sobhagmull.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawar s—13 bales twist, H Cawasjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·667
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	91·0
Minimum do. do	83·3
General Direction of wind.....SW, WSW, NNW, NW, WNW, WSW. SSE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	294

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Wandby, Capt, Bombay 19th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 8.

Vaughan, Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

Bryant, Capt, Bombay 2nd Belooch Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Abbott, Lieut, Bombay 3ind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.

Waters, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Kurrachee.

JUNE 9.

Ironside, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Wandby, Capt, Bombay 19th Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.

Spooner, Vet Surg, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.

Davis, Lieut Col. Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Khundalla.

Abbott, Lieut, Bombay 3ind Horse, on duty, to Mhow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 6.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Lt-Col R F Oakes, R E, Supdg Engr, Tanjore, fifteen days' subsidiary leave, from the date of giving over charge of the Dist under Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj J Beatty, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Godavery Dist, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 30th May 1876.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr J C Johnston, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to act as Dist Engr, during the absence of Mr Goodchap, on privilege leave, with effect from date of assuming charge.

The following tranfers are ordered :—

Lt C C Rawson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from Kistna to N'lore.

Mr W B de Winton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from Godavery to Kistna, to join at once at the public expense.

Maj P Lambert, R E, assumed charge of the office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts from Mr R K Williams on the 29th May 1876.

Mr R K Williams assumed charge of the office of Examiner or Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, from Mr R G Macdonald on the 30th March 1876.

Mr R N Gowan has had his appointment of Depy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, on the 30th March 1876.

Mr K F Nordmann, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, officiated as Dist Engr, Vizagapatam, in succession to Maj Hindle from the 30th Nov 1875.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr T D Harris, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and notified at page 534 of the "Gazette" of he 4th April 1876, is hereby cancelled.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Cook, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, subsidiary leave from 16th to 18th May 1876, under Sec 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 10, Act III of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Council hereby appoints Tuesury Depy Collr P Varadachary to be Vice-President of the Cuddalore Municipality, vice Surgn-Maj C Robertson, resigned ; and the Rev J Sewell, Vice-President of the Tanjore Municipality, vice Depy Collr Srinivasa Rau, transferred to another station.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A Parker, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, assumed charge of the Court on the 31st May 1876.

List of Civil Servants permitted to return to duty, forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Govt of India, dated July 21st 1875.

No 288 Regn.

W H Comyn, Covenanted, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag, Tinnevelly, is permitted to return within the period of his leave.

H Lyon, Uncovenanted, Asst Engr, 1st grade, P W D, Madras, is permitted to return within the period of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev William Marshall Sargent Babington, B A, attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Estbt on the 24th May 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col E F Waterman, S C, Comdt 17th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Capt (Bt Maj) A E Arbuthnot, Cadre 8th Regt Lt Cavy, attached 4th Lt Cavy, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from date of embarkation. This cancels G O G No 37, dated 11th Jan 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, Military Department, dated 4th Jan 1876 :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Thomas Henry Stoddard, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Capitalized value of Annuity £4,969, to be paid £1,000 in in India, the remainder in England.

Maj W Robertson, of the S C, Asst Inspr-Genl of Police, is retrospectively granted furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs from the 22nd Sept 1875, for three months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, with permission to embark from Madras.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Maj Alleyne Fitzherbert Fenton Bloomfield, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col, from the 22th May 1876.

Capt Charles Chester Sargeaunt, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj, from the 31st May 1876.

The following promotion is made in the Ordnance Dept :—

Offg Sub-Conductor Thomas Mullany to be Sub-Conductor, from the 3rd Jan 1876, vice Casbolt, pensioned.

HIGH COURT.—10TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhovandass vs Hajrabai, widow, and others—Fletcher and Smith.

648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bhadoor Madon S vs Mungeeram Ruganath and another—Branjee Kavasjee.

680-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Mocrajee Dapun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoot Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.

622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Omer Jahn Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook.

61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, vs Hajee Currim Haloo—Inverarity.

83-76—Tyabji and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcore bai widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

As to Costs.

116-75—R H and Langly—Kubee vs Navibai widow—Shapoorjee Thacurdass Hearn and Cleveland and Rimington, Hore and Langly.

LONG CAUSE.

686-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Assoo Runmull and others vs Mowjee Cullianjee and others—Lynch and Tobin —Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Investigation.

230-75—In person—Mahomed Cassum vs Mahomed Sayan and another—Macfarlane.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—C Smale—L Huskel T Iker vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Mooljee and Bomonjee.

624-75—Smale—Diya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alia Reuben Moosajee—Muljee and B.

LONG CAUSE.

57-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force :—

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E.Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	1·20 M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e. for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	(7 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I.P. Railway as far as Poona, for Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	{5-30 P.M. of previous day}	...

Registered letters and bankly parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BEERSFORD—June 4th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles Beresford (D. & L. B.), of a daughter.

WHYTE—June 3rd, at 6, Harrington Street, the wife of J. Whyte, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STERNDALE—MINTO—May 23rd, at St. John's, Monghyr, Reginald Crawfuird Sterndale, to Mary Minto.

DEATH.

PRICE—June 3rd, at Ettawah, N. W.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

THE GALATEA.

The agents, Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co., have sent us the following copy of telegram received from Captain Baker, s. s. Galatea :—

"Galatea caught fire, was sunk at Aden harbour, and part cargo burnt; remainder damaged by seawater."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ADEN, 8TH JUNE.

The steamer Galatea has been scuttled.

EARLDOM FOR LORD NORTHBROOK.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE.

The dignity of an Earldom has been conferred by Her Majesty upon Lord Northbrook.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

Russian Funds are steadily falling and a strong feeling of uneasiness prevails owing to the movements of Servian troops towards the frontier. Russia has strongly warned Servia against disturbing the peace.

THE S. S. SULTAN.

H. M. Ironclad Sultan, in command of H. R. Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, has arrived at Malta.

OBITUARY.—Georges Sand (Madame Dudevant.)

THE GROSVENOR PARTY.

RANGOON, 8TH JUNE.

Messrs. Baber and Davenport proceed to China to-morrow *via* the Straits. Mr. Grosvenor will also probably proceed by the mail steamer to Calcutta to-morrow.

RANGOON, 8TH JUNE, AFT.

Mr. Grosvenor was not admitted to see the King of Burma at Mandalay.

The particulars of the result of his mission are carefully withheld here. It is understood that all will be sent to Simla.

RANGOON, 8TH JUNE, AFT.

The plans have been altered. Mr. Grosvenor does not proceed to Simla. But the whole party will leave here for China *viâ* the Straits on Saturday.

DEATH OF MR. McIVOR OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, 9TH JUNE.

Mr. W. G. McIvor, Superintendent of Government Chinchona Plantations, died yesterday morning at Ootacamund, after a brief illness.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
4 per cent Rupee paper	84.
4½ per cent do.	84¼
5½ per cent do.	86
Exchange on India	1s. 7¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¾
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	105¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£14 000,000....Inc. £250,000
Bills Discounted	£17 500,000....Inc. £375,000
Bullion	£27,625,000
Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities	50

WEATHER REPORTS.—9TH JUNE.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W., thermometer 80, fall of rain 2 inches.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., thermometer 86, barometer 29 93.

MANGALORE, 8 A.M.—Weather cloudy; wind N.E., W.S.W., ther. max. 88 min. 85.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S.W. strong, thermometer 93, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W.S.W., thermometer 90.

THE editor of the *Times of India* has, we believe, retracted what he said about Mr. Rienzi Walton the other day, and the latter has been advised by his solicitors to accept the peccant editor's apologies. We are glad that the matter has ended thus. A truce will now probably be proclaimed by the *Times of India* in the matter of slandering publicly the private friends of those people whom it chooses to regard as its enemies, and also in the matter of inventing charges of bribery and corruption against Bombay reporters (its own included) for the sorry end of justifying an unjustifiable attack on a private character.

OUR article on "The Derby in India" and our sinful justification of Derby lotteries have drawn down upon us an awful warning from the Commissioner of Police. He seems to have been watching us round a corner, and all of a sudden we are dazzled with the brilliance of his bull's eye; likewise his "tremenjous voice." What have we been doing? Why, we have been publishing advertisements about Sweeps—not the urchins blooming through their nigritude mentioned by Charles Lamb, but those wicked phases of lotteries which are commonly so called. "If I catch you at this once again," says the indignant constable, "I'll have yer up; mind that." The following is the document in which Sir Frank has given us this pleasant bit of information :—

No. 1838 OF 1876.

From the Commissioner of Police Bombay, to the Printer and Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th June 1876.

SIR,—Under instructions from Government I beg to draw your attention to the fact that the publication of advertisements relating to lotteries which have not been authorized by the Government is an offence punishable under Section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code (vide Act 27 of 1870, an Act to amend the Indian Penal Code), and that in the event of your infringing the law you will render yourself liable to a prosecution.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, F. H. SOUTER,

Commissioner of Police.

Is there not something just a little ridiculous in such a big functionary as Sir Frank being asked to hit us over the head with the Penal Code whenever we say anything disrespectful about the legislative wisdom of the Government which is pleased to permit us to exist? We presume that if we had said nothing the oppressive and foolish conduct of the Governments of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces in prohibiting newspapers from publishing advertisements about respectable sweepstakes, we should have been left undisturbed in possession of the enormous wealth which annually accrues to us from the publication of lottery advertisements; but there—we have put our foot in it. We have thought fit to speak out the truth that was in us, and in consequence the Government has, through its Police, reminded us of the nature of the estimation in which it holds the free discussion of public matters.

BOMBAY people will be thankful to learn that the monsoon cannot be far off, for the present heat is something dreadful. Yesterday morning at about four o'clock a smart shower fell at Middle Colaba, and thunder growled in the distance. The sky everywhere looks decidedly monsoonish.

THE other day we published an article upon the effect of the "Derby" in England. We are of course proud to see the Calcutta *Statesman* reproducing our remarks, but our pleasure is slightly marred by the fact that our contemporary does not acknowledge the source of the article, and, for all signs to the contrary, the public might think that the great *Statesman* had temporarily abandoned economics and written the sporting article himself. Doubtless the matter is due to a mistake.

IT is stated in Calcutta, we are told by a contemporary, that Sir Stuart Hogg has made up his mind to go home for good next March.

THE *Koh-i-Noor* of the 3rd instant, a Punjab paper, is informed by a correspondent from Ferozepore that Conductor Johnstone while superintending some workmen in the magazine there some powder ignited, which caused a general explosion, by which he lost his life.

THE Carmichael Library at Benares, for which the town is chiefly indebted to the liberality of the Maharaja of Vizianagram, was opened on the Queen's birth-day by Mr. Carmichael, in the presence of the principal Europeans and natives of the city. The Maharaja of Benares has given Rs. 3,000 to purchase books for the library.

WE are told by the *Kassid Mumbai*, a triweekly journal published in Bombay, that the following telegram has been sent by the Turkish Consul at the request of the Bombay Mahome dans to the Constantinople Foreign Office :—"Bombay Mahomedan community begs to recognise and respect His Imperial Majesty Sultan Morad."

WE understand that at a conference held between Mr. Pollock, barrister-at-law, and several members of the Sailors' Home Committee, it was decided that the Committee had a good cause of action against the Government, and that legal steps should be taken to secure the interests of all concerned in the Sailors' Home.

THE Lahore School of Art, which has now been only a few months in existence, the Lahore paper says, promises to be a most successful as well as useful institution; and no one who visits it can fail to be surprised at the wonderful progress the students have made under the excellent teaching of their able Superintendent, Mr. Lockwood Kipling. There are now we believe some 70 old students attending the School, some of whom are of considerable promise.

THE Bengal Coal Company has, apparently, come to great grief. The profits for the last half year amounted to Rs. 73,000 and the reserve fund in April last to Rs. 22,000. The whole of this sum has been lost; the cashier has embezzled Rs. 35,000 and sums due by boatmen, miners and others, amounting to Rs. 44,000, have also been lost. The Managing Director, Mr. T. M. Robinson, has, the report says, "been guilty of neglect and mismanagement of far greater extent and more serious character than he was believed to be." His own business accounts have been hopelessly mixed up with the company's moneys, and confusion has been confounded beyond hope of extrication. The Managing Director has resigned and gone home, and so apparently ends the Bengal Coal Company with its capital of 22 lacs in 2,200 shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

REVISED regulations for the government of the Staff College have just been issued, from which it appears that the College is open to officers of all arms of the service, and shall consist of forty students, admission to the College being determined by a competitive examination. Only one officer at a time can belong to the College from a battalion of infantry, or a regiment of cavalry, and only ten officers at a time from the two corps of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; but so far as the exigencies of the service shall permit, there will be no limitation to the numbers allowed to compete for admission. Twenty vacancies will be offered for competition annually, three of which may be filled by officers of the Royal Artillery and two by officers of the Royal Engineers, provided they are among the twenty candidates highest on the list. The competitive examination for entrance to the Staff College is to comprise the following subjects, the requisite number of marks being attached :—mathematics, 900 marks; military history and geography, 900; French, 300; German, 300; Hindustani, 300; fortification, 600; military drawing, 300; geology, exclusive of mineralogy, 300; chemistry, heat, electricity, and magnetism, 300. A qualification will be exacted from every candidate in mathematics, elementary field fortification, and either French, German, or Hindustani.

FREEDOM without restraint is not a very enjoyable condition of existence, as the officers and men employed on the ships belonging to the Indian Government doubtless think. It seems that a good deal of embarrassment accrues to the Government of India by reason of the undefined character of the relations which exist between that Government and those who serve on board Government vessels in the Indian Marine Service. These Indian Government vessels are not part of the Royal Navy, so naval discipline cannot be maintained on board them. They are not merchant vessels, so they do not come under the Merchant Shipping Act. The Government of India has no power to legislate especially for them, because it has no territorial jurisdiction beyond the limit of three marine miles from these shores. It cannot enact special naval Articles of War, because since the abolition of the Indian Navy, its power to do this vanished under the Mutiny Act that was passed. So beyond a dim impression prevailing in some quarters to the effect that the Masters and Servants Act might apply to the case in point, there is no reason to believe that the Indian Government can exercise the smallest control over its mariners on board an Indian Government ship. This state of things is rendered more curious, if possible, than it would be otherwise, by the fact that as far back as 1866 it formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the authorities at home.

THE *Pioneer* reports that a conference assembled last week at Simla, which appears to be a second edition of a similar meeting held last year at Allahabad, for the purpose of discussing and arranging a uniform system for the registration and compilation of trade statistics. The members are: for Bengal, Mr. Cotton; for Oudh, Captain Horsford; for the N.-W. P., Mr. E. C. Buck; for the Punjab, Mr. W. Mackworth Young; for the Government of India, Mr. Connor. This committee will have plenty to do first of all in puttting the trade statistics of the Punjab Government in order, for they were in a "woeful mess" at their last appearance. The *Pioneer* adds the following official explanation which, as usual, is very clear :—"We informed our readers last year that the home authorities had urged, with some insistance, the systematic collection of the statistics of the land trade of India in compliement of the returns of sea-borne traffic, which for some years had been annually compiled and published. The latter showed the amount and value of commodities in bulk which arrive at or depart from the seaboard boundary of the Indian Peninsula, but not the distribution of imported goods after arrival, or the sources whence exported commodities were procured. It is evident that this information can be supplied only by the registration of land-traffic—a scheme for which the conference, as it was called, which met last year, submitted to the Government of India. A twelve months' trial and discussion has, however, evolved some difficulties in connection with the dovetailing of the external and internal returns, to remove which the present meeting has been assembled. The main difficulty appears to be to reduce without too much paring the elaborate system of sea-borne traffic registration to a form sufficiently simple for the capacity of an ordinary native registering clerk. Proceedings were commenced on Friday, the 2nd, and will probably be concluded this week."

THERE is some likelihood of an attempt at a strike on the part of the European drivers and firemen on the East Indian Railway. The reply, recently received from the Agent of the Company, to a memorial sent up by the Secretary of the Railway Servants' Society, on behalf of the men, and representing certain grievances, seems to have roused the Society to action. The traffic from the North-West Provinces in seeds and grain being at present unusually heavy, the time is considered opportune to put pressure on the company. On the above statement the *Indian Daily News* remarks :—"It is hoped the drivers will not allow themselves to be so far misled and influenced as to throw up employment in a service, in which, with all drawbacks and perhaps some apparent harshness at times, it is known and freely admitted by the men themselves that the drivers, guards, &c., are on the whole as well paid and in very many instances more liberally treated than the workmen are on most of the other Indian railways. There was a meeting held at one of the principal stations in the N. W. P. on the evening of 3rd instant at which there was a very large attendance, when those present were called upon to sign some petition or memorial, in which it was asserted that the men would resign if redress was not granted. This sort of agitation is the very worst thing the men could resort to, for the company will find in it an excuse to still further extend the employment of natives. The public were disposed to encourage the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants because it kept constantly asserting that its main object was to put down and discourage strikes, but now here it is using all its influence to press one on the servants of the most important line of railway in the country. Besides the ruin such a step would bring upon hundreds of poor and honest, if ignorant, hard-working men, the injury to the trade and traffic, although temporary, would be a serious loss, and cause inconvenience to the public generally."

A CONTEMPORARY recommends the following panacea for the ills of India :—"Declare the District Judgeships of the country open to the best of our Native Judges; the change can only be gradual but it will give the people hope and contenment, where they now are disaffected and in despair." On the above the *Englishman* make the following remarks :—"Theoretically, nothing could be fairer than the proposed change; but how would it answer in practice? Who, by the way, are 'the people' spoken of? If by 'the people' is meant the disaffected and dissatisfied class who, having been educated at the expense of the State, expect also to have all the loaves and fishes as a reward for their condescension in allowing themselves to be intellectually 'improved,' our contemporary is right in supposing that the reform it advocates would create 'hope and (comparative) contentment,' but, if the real people are meant—the agricultural millions—it is very doubtful whether the ryots do not prefer a judicial system which gives them District Judges who are known to be free from cast prejudice and arrogance, and not to be influenced by class considerations in their judicial views on land questions. The enthusiastic advocates of Native agency in the administration of British justice are too apt to forget the good of the masses in their laudable desire to promote the interests of the educated few. Can it be said to be proved beyond doubt, that British example and secular education have so changed the nature of the Oriental, that the average educated Hindu, or Mussulman, is an altogether superior article to that which has brought to the verge of ruin Turkey, Egypt, and Persia? If not, we have no right to try experiments, injurious alike to 'the people' and our own rule. To cite a few names—half a dozen really enlightened men in mas many millions—is quite beside the point. At a time when the universal corruption of Oriental officials has rendered their substitution by the European element indispensable to the salvation of such countries as Turkey and Egypt, we must be very careful how we substitute, here in India, an uncertain Oriental administrative and judicial element for the tried integrity which is now so much in request elsewhere."

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TRINITY SUNDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1876.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Introit: Hymn 160, Holy! Holy! Holy! Offertory Hymn, 162, Have mercy on us.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Anthem: Hymn 396, Christ is made the sure Foundation. Before Sermon: Hymn 160, Holy! Holy! Holy! After Sermon: Hymn 215, The Church's one Foundation. The Offertory for the annual monsoon repairs of the Church.

THE DISTRESSED VILLAGES OF GOLWOOD.

WE have received two additional sums on behalf of the distressed people of Golwood, from C. Rs. 10 and from T. N. S. Rs. 20. Any contributions will be of great service to these unfortunate villagers, many of them have lost their means of support, husbands and wives have suddenly been snatched away and widows and orphans and corresponding miseries are the result of this unprecedented attack of cholera.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE CARPENTER OF THE SHIP PERSIA.

AN inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Water Police chowkey at Boree Bunder, on view of the body of William Rankin. Deceased was about 40 years of age. He was a carpenter of the British ship Persia at present lying in Bombay harbour. The following evidence was adduced :—

Mr. Eli Finch deposed—I am the chief officer of the ship Persia, and have belonged to the ship for the past four years. Deceased shipped in Bombay on Monday last, the 5th instant, and came on board in the forenoon. He appeared to have been drinking but was not then under the influence of liquor. He was not able to do his duty on Tuesday in consequence of pains in his head which he said had been caused by drinking. He asked to be excused from duty on that day and said he would be all right on Wednesday. He had told me he had a bad headache on Monday, but he went on with his work all right. He went to work yesterday morning; he was then sober. About half-past 10 A. M. he told me he had a glass of liquor with some of the new hands the previous evening and that it had upset him again. He asked me to give him something to relieve his head and I gave him a seidlitz powder which he drank. About half an hour afterwards he asked me to let him lie down for half an hour, when he thought he would be all right again. He went and lay down. After dinner about 2 P.M. I went into the deck house. Deceased was lying in his bunk. I asked him to come out on deck into the open air. He promised to come out but he did not. I left him. Half an hour afterwards I was informed that deceased was in a fit. I went to the deck house and found him in a fit. The head was very hot and cold water was applied to it, and after a few minutes he seemed quieter. About 4 P. M. he was breathing but appeared to be worse but was quite insensible. Within a few minutes to 5 P. M. the captain came on board and ordered the deceased to be removed to the after cabin. He was taken there and he died while being carried to the cabin. No liquor was served out to the deceased by the ship.

Mr. Henry George Raymond, the engineer of the ship Persia, was taken which corroborated the above statement. The Coroner's Surgeon, Dr. Sidney Smith, was of opinion from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body that the cause of death was apoplexy.

The jury upon the evidence adduced returned the following verdict :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy."

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, two Hindoos, named Luckmichund Sewdutroy and Jumnadass Soojunroy, were charged under section 471 and 474 of Act 45 of 1860, with fraudulently or dishonestly using as genuine a forged document knowing the same to be forged, and knowingly possessing the said forged document with the intention of fraudulently or dishonestly using the same as genuine, at the instance of Cooverjee Purmanund, of the firm of Veerjee Bhimjee.

Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared for the defence; complainant in person.

Cooverjee Purmanund deposed—I am a cloth merchant and a partner in the firm of Veerjee Bhimjee, whose place of business is in the New Cloth Market. I reside at the Kalbadavie Road. I know the two prisoners Luckmichund Sewdutroy and Jumnadass. I remember the 5th June, instant. My Mehta Kalidass Vullubram came to me at about 11 o'clock that night. He handed to me some currency notes in four bundles. There was one bundle of two notes for Rs. 100 each and a pice folded in them. (Notes produced, exhibits A and B). I examined the two notes. This note (exhibit A) appeared to me thin. I inspected it. I thought it was a forged note. My mehta gave me certain information and I afterwards went with Callidass Vullubram to the shop of Luckmichund Sewdutroy. I took with me the four bundles of notes. I saw the prisoner Luckmichund there. I said to Luckmichund, showing him this note (exhibit A) "this note does not appear to me good one." The prisoner Luckmichund said "I have no money to-night. I have brought Rs. 1,100 from Kirparam Hunmuntram, nothing is left of it, come to-morrow." I and Kalidass Vullubram then left. The next morning I and Kalidass Vullubram again went to the shop of Luckmichund at about 9 o'clock. Luckmichund was there. The note (exhibit A) was shown to Luckmichund. I do not remember if I or my mehta spoke to Luckmichund. He said, "I do not know anything about the note." I and my mehta went to Mr. Inspector Killen, who afterwards took me and my mehta to the Mazagon Police Office, and afterwards Inspector Ahmed Ali accompanied me and my mehta to the shop of the prisoner Luckmichund there. Luckmichund afterwards took me, my mehta and Ahmed Ali to a shop on the Mombadavie Road, where we saw the prisoner No. 2, Jumnadass. From information received by me I believe that the prisoner No. 2, Jumnadass, knew that the note (exhibit A) was a false one and that he tried to pass it as a genuine one. I charge the two prisoners with dishonestly using as genuine a forged document knowing the same to be a forged one and also with possessing the same knowing it to be forged, with the intention of dishonestly using the same as a genuine one, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Rimington reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

The evidence of the mehta Kalidass Vullubram was next taken; he corroborated the statement made by the last witness. The cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Rimington for the defence was also reserved, and the case adjourned for further hearing to the 12th instant.

A DELIBERATE FRAUD ON THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT BY A POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Abdool Rahim, attached to the Postal Department, and doing duty as a clerk in charge of the Travelling Post Office between this and Baroda, was charged under section 46, clause 11., of Act 14 of 1866, at the instance of Mr. J. H. Cornwall, the Superintendent of Travelling Post Offices, with performing services otherwise than by the post, incidental to conveying letters from place to place by receiving, taking up, collecting or carrying the same, such letters numbers being excepted by Section 5 of Act 14 of 1866.

Mr. J. H. Cornwall said—I am Superintendent of Travelling Post Office, Bombay. I know the prisoner; he is the mail guard and assistant sorter, and works between Bombay and Baroda. Yesterday, after about 1 o'clock noon, the prisoner was brought to me by Ramchunder Wittul, who gave me certain information and showed me this bag which contains letters and parcels addressed to different persons. I directed prisoner to be kept in custody.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

Ramchunder Wittul said—I am a detective in the B. B. & C. I. Railway police force, and reside in Chuna Butti. I received certain information yesterday morning. I came from Dhanoo in the up-mail train at 7 o'clock. The prisoner was in the mail carriage. I arrived at the Marine Line Station about a quarter past 7 o'clock. I got out from the train on to the platform. I came to the carriage. I saw the prisoner get out with this bag and a small bundle. The prisoner went on. I called a police constable Rama and gave him certain orders. Rama stopped the prisoner and called the station master Dhunjeeshaw, and I said constable Shaik Innoss, they come; I opened the bag in their presence. I found all these things in the bag. I suspected him, I found this note book on prisoner I took prisoner to Mr. Manockshaw, the head police inspector. He was afterwards taken to the Post Office.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

Rama Succaram said—I am a police constable and do duty at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Marine Line Station. Yesterday, at about half past 7 o'clock, when the up mail train arrived, I saw prisoner get out of the train with this bag. Last witness gave me certain information and I arrested him. The bag was opened in the presence of the station master and Shaik Innoos, another police constable. All these things were in it. (The bag contained parcels and letters, some with an address and others without, to the number of about twenty seven in all.)

Cross-examined by the prisoner—I was standing near the brakev-an.

Dhunjeeshaw Aspandiarjee said—I am station master of the Marine Line Station B. B. and C. I. Railway. I was at the station yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. I saw the mail up train arrive. The prisoner was then present. I was called by a police detective. I went and saw prisoner and this bag. I saw the bag opened. It contained three bundles, and parcels, and letters.

Cross-examined by prisoner—I saw the bag in the prisoner's hand, I did not examine the contents particularly. I cannot say about the letters.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 12th instant. Prisoner being allowed to be liberated on bail in his own recognizance in Rs. 2,000 and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which is not to be allowed as a medicine but is used only on the gums, containing no narcotic, nor anything that can injure

BOMBAY.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I., and Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., yesterday returned to Bombay after a prolonged stay at Khundalla.

EVADING THE TRAMWAY FARE.—Yesterday, a Parsee, named Pestonjee Hormusjee, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for evading the payment of a tramway fare from the Money School to Boree Bunder.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.—The person on whose behalf Mr. Budcoodin, at the last sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, applied for time to serve notices to the creditors, was, as mentioned in our report, Allarackia Sewjee, a Khoja merchant of Bombay, and not Allarackia Peerbhoy. The insolvent before the Court has never been to London and was never associated in any way whatever with the London and Bombay Bank. It was the latter person, Allarackia Peerbhoy, who figured in London as "His Excellency," and who was one of the original promoters of the London and Bombay Bank.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared to answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by one Dhoolia Cunnia. Mr. Pherozesha Mehta appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Turner for the defence. His Worship in consequence of the pressure of work said he would postpone the hearing of this case, but at the request of the counsel for the prosecution agreed to take the evidence of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, that of Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Muzban, in order that his attendance would not be required when the case was fully gone into. Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Muzban said—I am the acting Executive Engineer of the Presidency, and also attached to the School of Arts. I was there on Thursday, the 18th of last month. About 9 A. M., or at that time, I was sitting in my temporary office. I saw this man Dhoolia Cunnia, and another, Dhothia, was striking a bullock with a short stick. All of a sudden the bullock got away. This enraged defendant and he held up a stick, when the two men ran away and the defendant followed them and threw the stick once at Dhoolia and he failed to strike him. He picked it up again and threw it at Dhoolia a second time, when it struck him either on the head or back. I came up to defendant and told him he should not strike the man. Defendant said he would have knocked him down if he got hold of him. I then told the defendant that he was in my compound, and that he should leave the place at once. He remonstrated and I returned for the purpose of having no other words with him. Cross-examined by Mr. Turner—I was sitting at the south-east end of the compound. I do not know what occurred before Mr. Smith was in the act of striking the bullock. I saw the bullock slip from the man's hands. The bullock owner I believe was placed before the Magistrate and fined Rs. 10. I believe the bullock was a miserable looking animal. This might be the stick which was used [illegible] was postponed [illegible] the 15th instan[illegible]

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passenger :—

For Brindisi.—Mr. Davis.

THE POVERTY OF INDIA.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was held last evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the purpose of discussing the facts and figures mentioned in Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee's two papers on "The Poverty of India." Mr. W. M. Wood was in the chair; and among the other gentlemen present were observed Messrs. Schrottky, John Collett, Raghunath Narayen Khote, K. R. Cama, Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Govind Gungadhur, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Kassinath Telang, Ardasir Framjee Moos, M. C. Murzban, C. J. Tarachund, Dr. Gomes, Dr. R. C. Badhurjee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs N. R. Ranina, Dadabhai Nowrojee, M. M. Bhownuggree, K. R. Shroff, Shapoorjee Burjorjee Bharucha, Bhaironath Mungesh, &c., &c.

The chairman stated that many gentlemen who were expected to be present at the meeting, were absent owing to their absence from Bombay. The paper of Mr. Dadabhoy was so extensive and embraced such a large field of enquiry and research that he was not surprised many felt slow to attempt to tackle it; but he would suggest that, while one person should confine his attention to one section of it, another should take up another section; and thus by taking up different parts of it together, they might be enabled to deal with the whole. He (the chairman) remarked that, during the past five or six years, there was observable a considerable advance in Indian society and statistics; and that since the panic of 1869 an impetus had been given to the publication of papers of general interest on Indian subjects, which had proved very useful. People no doubt would naturally be struck with the wealth of figures in which Mr. Dadabhai's papers abounded; but if those figures were within the mark, Mr. Dadabhai's conclusions might be presumed to be right. The chairman then invited some of the gentlemen present to offer their opinions.

Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha said, if there was any section of the community that should be grateful to this country, it was the Parsees to whom this country offered an asylum when they fled to it as fugitives from their native land. He objected on two grounds to Mr. Dadabhai's propositions. In the first place, the time chosen for the subject of the lecture was ill-chosen, for Mr. Dadabhai must be aware of the agitation that was going on since the Baroda imbroglio; and secondly, he (Mr. Shapurjee) did not think the pros and cons of the subject had been fairly given; for Mr. Dadabhai had unwisely rejected the statistics furnished by the Government officials as untrustworthy. To this mode of procedure Mr. Shapurjee took exception. He thought that people living here in 1874 were twice as well off as people in 1851. He also thought that the decline in the income was not due, as Mr. Dadabhai argued, to the people of this country being under a foreign rule; and with regard to the drain on India, he remarked that other countries besides India were subject to a similar drain. Mr. Shapurjee said he had not said one-fourth part of what he had to say, when the chairman stopped him on the ground that the understanding was that each speaker should speak for about ten minutes only, whereas Mr. Shapurjee had already spoken for about twenty.

Mr. Shapurjee insisted on his right to finish what he had to say, but was again reminded of the limited time allotted to each speaker. He complained that he was taken by surprise, and that, had the intimation been given to him before he rose to speak, he might have tried to compress his remarks into the time allotted. He therefore proposed to take advantage of the omission on the chairman's part, and was about to proceed when the chairman interrupted him.

Mr. Shapurjee then said he felt that no person who intended to combat Mr. Dadabhai's views could hope to have a hearing at a meeting of the East India Association.

This remark rather ruffled the chairman, who characterised it as impertinence.

Mr. Schrottky differed from many of Mr. Dadabhai's conclusions, and said his efforts seemed to him to aim at securing appointments in the gift of Government for the sons of the soil; but that Mr. Dadabhai was wrong in associating the prospective advantages to be gained for his countrymen with the poverty of India.

Mr. W. Trant next spoke at some length on the subject of Mr. Dadabhai's papers. His chief argument was that, while he acknowledged that India was poor in comparison with other countries, yet that he thought it was increasing in wealth instead of decreasing.

Mr. H. A. Wadya supported Mr. Dadabhai's views and conclusions and suggested that the committee should circulate copies of the two papers among English statesmen and members of Parliament.

The chairman then asked Mr. Collett to address the meeting. Mr. Collett said the evening was so far advanced that he would reserve his reply to Mr. Dadabhai's arguments, but that on another fitting occasion, he should be happy to do so at length.

The chairman said they would probably hold another meeting at an early date for continuing the discussion; but he would, meanwhile, request Mr. Dadabhai to reply to some of those who had already spoken.

Mr. Dadabhai then averred that his object in bringing forward the subject was purely philanthropic, and conceived for the benefit of India as well as England. He was grateful for the criticisms to which his facts and figures were subjected, and would feel all more obliged if any one would point out where any errors he might have committed. His one great question was why, after a hundred years of British rule, in 1869, such should be the condition of India as he had depicted. What he and those who thought with him, wanted to do was a great duty. They all knew that British rule was best for them; but they also felt that the country was going in a wrong groove, that they were approaching a precipice; but he hoped with all his heart they might never come to the edge of it.

The meeting separated at a late hour.

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on again yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

Syed Cassum, engineer in the plaintiff's employ, was further cross-examined by the Advocate General. There were six firemen on board besides the syrang or tindel. Witness could not say what depth of water there was in the Dhurumtur creek when the Dromedary grounded. He was the only person to look after the engine, and the syrang used to oil it. He did not tighten the bolts of the eccentric before the steamer broke down. They remained in the same condition as they were in when fixed by the workshop people. He found one bolt cracked when they arrived in Bombay harbour. He did not screw the bolts tight on the voyage, as he was told by Fraser and Miller's people that, if he did so, the machinery would get hot. If the machinery got very hot, he would have loosened the bolts. Witness was formerly an engineer on board the Nagotna, and on going to Madras, whither witness was unwilling to go, he was transferred to the Dromedary. He used to be in charge of three steamers at different times.

Re-examined by Mr. Gill, the witness said he used to oil the engines less than every quarter of an hour.

Mr. George Macdonald, superintendent of the Municipal workshops, was accustomed to frame estimates and knew the partners in the firm of Messrs. Fraser and Miller. Witness had before seen the estimate for repairs to the Dromedary prepared by Messrs. Fraser and Miller; but not that prepared by Mr. Mathews. Witness had been on board the Dromedary and seen the defects, and would do the work himself for the same money, Rs. 520, and make a fair profit on it, if he were permitted to do so. Fraser and Miller offered to repair the damage to the eccentric for Rs. 102; Mr. Mathews asked Rs. 1,700 for the same work. Witness could offer no opinion on this difference.

Mr. Gill—Do you think it is preposterous?

The Advocate General objected to the word being put into the witness's mouth.

The Judge—You cannot put the word into your own witness's mouth.

Mr. Gill—I understood the word to mean something beyond all sense; and that was what the witness meant to say.

The Judge—That was not what he said, and you cannot put a word into your own witness's mouth.

Witness was further examined by Mr. Gill as to repairs to other portions of the Dromedary's machinery. Working the air-pumps on an eccentric was an objectionable plan.

Witness was cross-examined by the Advocate General at great length as to the quality of the iron of which the piston rod of the Dromedary (produced in Court) was made. He could buy iron like that at Rs. 10: he would not like to pay any more for it. It would take him two days to say precisely of what class of iron the rod was made. The best iron would cost from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20. Witness had made three piston rods for the Love Grove Pumping Station and one for the Pehlwan. As a professional man, he would say he never saw any gear about a piston rod. Fitting might be called gear.

Mahomed Cassum, a certificated engineer, said he was in 1875 a fireman on board the Assaye and was recommended to Mr. Shepherd by Mr. Mathews as an engineer. He had been on board the Raffael and was then transferred to the Dromedary. He was on board of her when the eccentric broke: she was then at sea in deep water. The engine was working when the eccentric broke: he could not account for the accident. He attended to the oiling of the machinery, and oiled the eccentric four or five times an hour. For the last five years witness had been in Government service.

In cross-examination witness said he had been two months in Mr. Shepherd's employ, and seven days on board the Dromedary. Dhondoo showed him how he worked the engine; and after two days he (witness) took charge of it. He was five days in charge of it when the eccentric broke. He was unable to account for the cause of the accident. The Dromedary broke [illegible] Bombay-harbour. He dis-charged him directly after the accident on his return to Bombay, without assigning any cause. He did not blame him for the accident; neither did he praise him, but dismissed him the next day.

To the Court—Mr. Shepherd gave me no cause for dismissing me. He did not ask me for an explanation. In the morning, when he came, he said—"Do you go away."

To the Advocate General—I did not say to any one there was not enough of oil on board. We had oil sufficient for our purpose. I don't know if Bhana, the captain, was dismissed at the same time as I was. I don't know if Mr. Shepherd found fault with Bhana for running the steamer aground.

Bhana Chhita examined by Mr. Gill—I was the captain of the Dromedary in October and November 1875. Shaik Hoosein, the owner's man, was dismissed because he was an idle man. I remember the breaking of the eccentric when the vessel was off Rewas in three or four fathoms of water. I don't remember how long after the grounding of the vessel it was that the eccentric broke.

In cross-examination, witness said no log-book was kept on board the vessel, but reports were written on slips of paper and sent to Mr. Shepherd. Reports were so made of the two accidents, and also on the day the bolt cracked. No soundings were taken as the Dromedary went up the Dhurumtur creek. Witness was employed on board the Nagotna two years and had been in Mr. Shepherd's employ eight years. He did not know to write, and he employed no one to write for him.

In re-examination, witness said he was familiar with the Dhurumtur creek and had no necessity to take soundings. The examination of the witness was finished when the Court adjourned until to-day.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

ELIZABETH BROWN VS. STEPHEN BROWN.

THE hearing of this case was resumed yesterday at the High Court. As on the previous day, Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Hart appeared for the petitioner, while the respondent appeared in person.

It will be recollected the case was adjourned to enable the respondent to produce witnesses. On being asked if they were in Court he replied that he had not been able to find them. He was then asked if he wished to address the Court, upon which he made the following statement :—

On 20th December 1873 the petitioner arrived in Lahore at my request with five children. She remained in Lahore up to January 1st without

THE LOVES OF A PHILOSOPHER.

(Saturday Review.)

AMONG the many people who have read *Sandford and Merton* and the *History of Little Jack*, there are probably few who know anything about their author, although Thomas Day's life was full of interest, and in spite of his eccentricities, he seems to have impressed all those with whom he came in contact with a sense of singular activity of mind and honesty of purpose. It is not that there is any want of materials from which details about him can be gathered; but the books in which they are to be found are difficult to meet with, and there is no memoir which is worth reading. Richard Lovell Edgeworth proposed to write the Life of his friend, an undertaking which, unfortunately, as happened also in the case of Dr. Darwin, fell into hands far less competent to perform the task. The information which Edgeworth had collected he gave to Mr. Keir, observing at the same time:—"The anecdotes I send you are very few; but they are all I could select to suit your plan, as we differ so materially in our ideas of private biography. You believing that nothing but what concerns the public should be published; I thinking that, to entertain mankind is no inofficious method of instructing them. When Mason was reproached by somebody for publishing the private letters of Gray, he answered, 'Would you always have my friends appear in full dress?'" It is not to be wondered that, holding these views, Mr. Keir wrote a very dull book, although he so far modified his opinions as to introduce an episode which he had before spoken of as "impossible." In addition to this, there is a small compilation printed in 1862, which, however, contains nothing that was not already in the possession of the public.

Thomas Day was born in London in 1748. His father, who occupied the post of Collector of Customs, died in the following year, leaving his son an estate of 1,200*l.* a year in Berkshire, and other property, out of which his widow had a jointure of 300*l.* If any one has ever felt inclined to call the exemplary Sandford a prig in his pursuit of knowledge, it is likely that he would apply the same term to the author of Sandford's existence. Day was the ideal schoolboy, the first, and probably the last, of the kind. He did not take bird's-nests, he gave to the poor, looked on mankind as his fellow creatures, did not beat or hunt animals, drank water, ate vegetables, improved his mind, and never used an improper expression. He was the type of all "enfants terribles." When still in petticoats and thirsting for information, he asked his mother who the Whore of Babylon was, and, on being referred to the clergyman of the parish, obtained the answer that the figure was allegorical. This by no means satisfied the inquirer, who, after looking at his informant with contempt, exclaimed in a loud voice to his mother, "He knows nothing about it." How far the incidents in *Sandford and Merton* represent his own life at school we do not know; but many of them, we imagine, are drawn from his own experience. As a schoolboy he seems to have had the command of a good deal of money, and as one of his friends writes to him many years afterwards to have "found premature occasions for bestowing favours amongst persons not his equals in fortune or benevolence." This habit was continued through the whole of his life, and the little gratitude he met with may have been one of the causes of the misanthropy he displayed. After spending eight years at the Charterhouse, he went to Oxford as a gentleman commoner, where his main object is represented to have been the discovery of moral truth, and where we may picture him interrupting a lecture after the manner of Tommy:—"Sir, I am sorry to disturb you, but I shall be much obliged to you to inform me what sort of animal a camel is." It was while Day was at the University that he made the acquaintance of Lovell Edgeworth, who was at that time engaged in the experiment of educating his eldest son in accordance with the system of Rousseau. *Emile* was now and remained through life Day's guide, and the two young men formed a lasting friendship. Day, however, carried his philosophical principles further than his friend, and in his protest against the luxury of the rich and the vices of fashion, neglected both his manners and his dress, censuring, like Tommy, the fine gentlemen and ladies who knew nothing but how to dress their hair and buckle their shoes. These indeed, it will be remembered, were not Tommy's opinions until he had gone through a long course of oral instruction from Mr. Barlow; for when he told him that, though he preferred Keeper, he would have washed him and combed him until he looked as well as Jowler, his tutor rebuked him by saying that, in that case, Keeper would have grown idle, fat, and cowardly like Jowler. Under these circumstances it was a pity that the study of moral truths could not wholly content the philosopher. Unluckily a perfect woman was conceived of as possible of attainment, and therefore had to be found; and it is a distressing but well-known fact, that among the many qualities in men that have at different times excited the interest and love of women, there has never yet been reckoned high moral excellence. Nor was Day's opinion of women such as was likely to predispose them in his favour; for he speaks of them, when he has arrived at the age of twenty-one, as that sex whose weakness of body and imbecility of mind can only entitle them to our compassion and indulgence. In the spring of 1768, the year before these sweeping comments were made, Day paid a visit to Edgeworth Town, where, in spite of his manner of life and his slovenly habits, he recommended himself after three months to Miss Edgeworth so much as to induce her to say that, if he continued for a year in the same mind, and could in that time make his appearance becoming a man of his situation in life, she might be prevailed upon to give her consent. Accordingly Day went to London, and entered himself at the Middle Temple; but before the close of the year the engagement had come to an end.

Nevertheless he was not to be deterred from his search for Sophia. She was to be a woman possessed of the charming disposition, of beauty, of health; with a natural and not artificial delicacy, and moral principles; simple in her ideas, dress, and manners; fearless as a Spartan wife or Roman heroine, and willing to spend her life in the society of her husband only, and in the retirement of some perfectly sequestered country spot. This was all he wanted; but London in 1769 was sadly like London in 1876, and she was not be found. Day, however, as the event showed, was right in his search. So, with his friend Bicknell (with whom he shared the composition of a poem called "The Dying Negro," which has the merit of having been one of the first anti-slavery productions), went off to the Foundling Hospital at Shrewsbury, where he chose a golden-haired girl of eleven as a fitting subject for his experiments. She was called Sabrina, from the Severn and Sidney, from the patriot. But two strings were better than one for his bow; so another child of twelve years old was chosen from the Hospital in London, and named Lucretia. A house was then hired for them near Chancery Lane, and their education was begun; but the general interest taken in the experiment by friends and neighbours induced their tutor to take them to France, unaccompanied by any servant, as he wished that they should receive no communication except from himself. On his arrival at Avignon he writes to Lovell Edgeworth, and passes, as might be expected, the severest censures upon the French, inveighs against their climate, their indecency and bad morality, and their miserable subjection to the female part of the community. The girls are model pupils, such girls as never were seen at the same age, are always contented, and think nothing so agreeable as waiting upon him. An original letter from Sabrina is sent by Day as a faithful display of her heart and head:—"Dear Mr. Edgeworth,—I am glad to hear you are well and your little boy. I love Mr. Day dearly and Lucretia. I am learning to write. I do not like France so well as England. The people are very brown; they dress very oddly. The climate is very good here. I hope I shall have more sense against I come to England. I know the cause of night and day, winter and summer. I love Mr. Day best in the world, Mr. Bicknell next, and you next." Miss Seward, who disliked Day cordially, gives an entirely different picture of the foundlings. According to her, they teased him, and quarrelled with one another continually; they caught the small-pox, and they had to play the part of nurse and sit up with them at night. They were all upset in crossing the Rhone, but as Day carried his theories on the advantages of swimming into practice, he was able to save both the girls. After an interval of eight months he came back to England, and as Lucretia was hopelessly stupid, he got rid of her, giving her, however, three hundred pounds, a sum of money which in time procured her the hand and heart of a small linendraper. With Sabrina, who is described as having long eyelashes and auburn hair, he is settled near Lichfield, where the society was of no ordinary character, and where a group of eminent men gathered round Mr. Seward, who was a canon of the Cathedral and lived in the Bishop's palace. Sabrina's education was proceeded with in strict conformity with the precepts laid down in *Emile*. That youth was to display no fear of firearms, and with that object Rousseau recommends that powder should first be flashed in the pan, then a small charge fired, then a large one, so that gradually he might become accustomed to "détonations les plus terribles." Sabrina was not an Eskimo, and when her guardian fired pistols at her petticoats which she believed to be loaded with balls, she howled with unphilosophic terror. Nor, though doubtless Day often read to her the story of the Spartan boy and the fox, could she forbear from wincing when he dropped melted sealing-wax upon her arms. So far from being able to naturalize the experiments in England, for which a race of patient and submissive women might have been produced for our benefit, we regret to say that thirty years later these methods were held to be peculiar, and in Wilson's *Eccentric Mirror*, published in 1802, a special engraving is devoted to Sabrina being fired at by her tutor. The creation and education of the ideal was an uphill task. Sabrina looks and sees, but she could not keep a secret, and no doubt (though we have no authority for the statement beyond Mr. Thackeray's generalizations on the subject) fell madly in love with the little boy who cleaned her shoes and fetched the coals. The end of it was that the *école des femmes* was broken up, Agnes was sent to a boarding school, and in Sabrina's case the sacred altered afresh on his chase.

Mrs. Seward at this time had the charge of Honora Sneyd, a daughter of Mr. Ralph Sneyd of Bishton, in Staffordshire. At first she did not please Day. Her arms were not sufficiently round or white—a quality he always insisted upon; no doubt in order that the impression of sealing-wax which he proposed to make might be brought more into relief. But gradually his indifference passed away, and on the departure of Sabrina the philosopher drew up a system of life for a married couple which he submitted to her. Packets were interchanged; the rights of men were asserted to be met on her side by a dispassionate statement of the rights of women. If moral excellence were unavailing, logic might succeed. It was thus that William Godwin conducted his courtship of a second wife, and with much the same success as Day. Miss Sneyd did not like the notion of retirement, and said No; her lover behaved with a great want of stoical self-command, for he went to bed, and was bled by Dr. Darwin. Man, it must be admitted, as well as woman, is an uncertain and changeable animal. In a short time Mr. Sneyd came to Lichfield with his other daughters, of whom Elizabeth was the youngest. In three weeks Day was in love with her, unwittingly complying with the fashion of the nineteenth, if not of the eighteenth, century, which requires that a man who has been refused by one sister should propose to the next. Elizabeth had prejudices in favour of the graces, so Day went off to Paris with his friend Lovell Edgeworth, to acquire them. "I have no prejudices, live on little, love nothing, and say all I think," was the creed of Marmontel's philosopher. But under the influence of Clarice the sage forgot himself; "the bath is a natural institution, let us bathe; the earth gives us her perfumes, let us not disdain them. 'En marchant de tout, il déclamait contre la profusion des mets. Ah l'heureux temps, il disait, quand l'homme broutoit avec les chèvres! et il s'écriva en faisant la peinture du clair ruisseau où se désaltéroient ses pères." Day did not go quite so far as this, but in his endeavours to become a second Chesterfield he sadly forgot his *Emile*. He spent eight hours a day in dancing and fencing lessons, he pinched and squeezed his knees in boards in the hope of forcing them outwards. It was, however, as might have been expected, all labour spent in vain, and he returned to Lichfield more *gauche* and awkward than ever. Elizabeth gave him the same answer as her elder sister, considering the second state of her lover worse than the first. Soon after this, Lovell Edgeworth's wife died, and in the summer of 1773 he married Honora Sneyd. Day wrote a charming letter of congratulation to his friend on his marriage with his old love, in which he says:—"As to myself I can, I think, give no better picture of my own mind than what I wrote to you last winter from France an indifference to all human affairs, an aversion to restraint and engagement and embarrassment continue to increase in my mind; so that there is great probability I am marked out by fate for an old bachelor and an humourist, destined perhaps to become very old because I am very indifferent about the matter, and to buy hobby-horses for your grandchildren; and perhaps as an old friend to the family admitted to mediate for some of the future Miss Edgeworths, when they run away with a tall ensign in the Guards or their dancing-master." Seven years later he was present at Edgeworth's marriage to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Sneyd. During the next few years he led an active life, taking a keen interest in the political controversies of the time, writing against the slave-trade, living now in his chambers in the Temple, now on the Continent or in Berkshire. Meantime Sabrina had grown up, and he determined to marry her. But alas! for the hold of reason and the influence of systematic education on the minds of women. One evening in his absence she went to a party in long sleeves, and he gave up consequently all idea of making her his wife. The episode of Sabrina sounds as if it might be introduced with effect into fiction, and another "History of a founding" written to delight the world. But Miss Edgeworth has not succeeded in her attempt in Belinda. Virginia St. Pierre is too weak a character to interest any one, and least of all Clarence Hervey, who in no respects resembles his prototype. Virginia is an exaggeration of Sabrina; at seventeen she is unable to write, she is indolent, romantic, falls in love with a phantom, faints at the sight of a picture, and, to sum up, is a special fool. The future career of Sabrina was commonplace enough. Some years afterwards she married Mr. Bicknell, to Day's disgust; he gave her, however, five hundred pounds, and settled an annuity upon her when she became, after her husband's death, Dr. Burney's housekeeper at Greenwich.

It is no small proof of Day's perseverance and confidence in his own mode of treatment of women that he was not prepared to abate any of his theories. The name of a girl fitted to be the mother of future heroes was submitted to him by one of his friends, when the following inquiries were made:—"Has she white and pretty arms?" "She has." "Does she wear long petticoats?" "Uncommonly long." "Is she tall and and strong and healthy?" "Remarkably little, and not robust." The young lady in question was Miss Esther Milnes of Wakefield, at that time about twenty-four years old, and in possession of a large fortune of her own—namely, 23,000*l.* The courtship was a long one, the details of which, we regret to say, have not been handed down to us. We may assume that the lover ran pins into her arms, broke her china, alarmed her with cries of fire in the dead of the night, tore her dress, fed her on vegetables, and made her learn the "Dying Negro" by heart. In spite of it all she was in love with him, passed through the ordeal successfully, and in 1778 the philosopher at last found a wife. It is not often that we are able to learn anything about the studies and thoughts of a girl belonging to a country town in the middle of the last century, and therefore the miscellanies of Mrs. Day, published by her nephew, who ultimately succeeded to her property, are not devoid of interest. The editor was not a modest youth, for he prefaces his uncle's and aunt's writings with fifty-two pages of his own, in order to increase the size of the work, and show the propriety of the motto he adopts, "Tria juncta in uno." Nor did he display in his actions that contempt for the female sex which his education should have produced. He prints some verses "Upon a Lady who repulsed me as I was going to salute her, and put on a grave and angry look":—

Oh, that I could but change my shape,
And be an insect too,
That I might freely Delia kiss,
And all her beauties view.

Had he read his *Sandford and Merton* attentively, instead of conducting himself in this improper manner, he would have requested leave to tell Delia the story of Polemo, or the Debauched Young Man. Had he read his *Emile*, he would have remembered that Sophie quarrelled with her lover during their engagement, because he kissed the hem of her gown. Miss Esther Milnes was educated at "Mrs. Dennis' justly celebrated female boarding-school in Queen Square, and, like Cowley, was inspired by the muse at a very early period." Indeed she wrote nothing after the age of sixteen. We have no space to devote to either her themes or her poetry; but they show considerable cultivation and command of language. Some verses written after the purchase of *Tristram Shandy*, at the age of sixteen, are interesting as evidence of what was read by young ladies in 1768, though Bishop Fortescue censured the book in question in one of his sermons, and Fordyce, in another, stigmatizes the novels of the day as the "infernal brood of futility and lewdness"; "the beautiful productions of Mr. Richardson's pen," he adds, "are the only books in the style of novel that can be read with safety and advantage"—a verdict which perhaps would scarcely be endorsed at the present day.

Mrs. Day, we have heard, on arriving at her husband's house, was taken into the kitchen, shown the uncooked constituents of a dinner, and told to get it ready. In order to accustom her to this mode of life, some wretched lodgings were taken in Hampstead by Day, where he kept no servants. He put a stop to his wife's correspondence with her Yorkshire relations, forced her to give up music, and continued his experiments on her temper; but she was a second Griselda, and acquiesced in all his vagaries. They first settled in Essex, where Day made some additions to the cottage they occupied. The late Sir Charles Monck built his house without a staircase, but we do not know that he did so intentionally. The masons asked Day where the window of a room on the first floor was to be. Could not the wall be built first, and the place for the window cut afterwards? The masons suggested that it was unusual; but Day had his own way, and three years later the house was sold without any window having been opened in that room. He next migrated to Anningsley in Surrey, where he began farming, living at the same time a life of the most complete retirement. His endeavours to benefit his fellow-creatures did not give him a better opinion of them. On being asked by one of his friends why he chose the lonely and unpleasant situation in which he lived, he replied that the sole reason was its being out of the stink of human society. He drew a picture of his own habits in the description of Chares in *Sandford and Merton*, where he says, "Amid tranquil and innocent employments my life flowed gently away like a clear and even stream." His farming was not profitable to him for he lost 300*l.* a year by it, nor were his attempts to carry out his theories attended with more success. Considering the methods of breaking horses then in vogue to be cruel, he adopted some peculiar means of his own, the result of which was that the raw colt he was riding took fright at a farm engine by the roadside, threw him, and killed him on the spot. Mrs. Day only survived her husband two years, and died in 1791. It was during the last six years of his life, while he was hiding from the world at Anningsley, that Day wrote and published the book by which he will be long remembered. It is not necessary to be acquainted with the politics of the time to appreciate *Gulliver's Travels* and to enjoy *Sandford and Merton* a reader need not reflect upon the social and moral lessons it is meant to inculcate. The book was published in three parts at intervals between 1783 and 1789, but we cannot find any allusions to it in the contemporary letters of that date. The fashion had just begun of writing for children, for whom there had been previously nothing except *Robinson Crusoe*, the *Arabian Nights* and Fairy Tales. Mrs. Trimmer was reforming Brentford and writing her *History of the Robins*, which had no great sale at first, though Hannah More made an unfortunate friend buy three dozen of her books. Moral tales, however, were destined to carry the day, if we may judge from Charles Lamb's complaints long afterwards. "Goody Two-Shoes' is almost out of print. Mrs. Barbauld's and Mrs. Trimmer's nonsense lay in piles about. 'A horse is a animal, and Billy is better than a horse.' Hang them; I mean the cursed reasoning crew." He little foresaw the dismal time when, for Billys sake, such exquisite gems as "Cinderella" and "Beauty and the Beast" were to be travestied into the vulgar monotony of social life. But *Sandford and Merton* is far from being the commonplace moral lesson. Tommy's delightful conceit and adventures are a fitting counterpoise to the terrible propriety of Harry and the stories which are introduced, with a complete violation of time and place, are full of vigour and models of style. It is true that the respectable mother of a family little knows that she has been brought up on *Emile*, and that Rousseau still spreads his influence over her schoolroom. Nearly all the teaching of Mr. Barlow and the sentiments of Harry will be found in *Emile*; and if the character of Sophie has only been hinted at in that of Miss Simmons, it may well be that his own experience of that "imbecile sex" deterred Day from representing either Harry or Tommy in their searches after a wife.

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GREEN PEACHES.

WE read that the most advanced—which, of course, mean, the worst—*roués* of the Regency discovered that their half-paralysed bodies might still be galvanised into momentary sensibility by listening, when in their cups, to infamous songs, from the lips of little beauties too young to understand the revolting coarseness of what they chanted; and it was in the antithesis of innocence and corruption—in the contrast between the unconscious expression of their candid eyes, and the foulness of what issued from their rosebud mouths—that the last goad was found for the vice-exhausted imaginations of these overdone Sybarites.

Something of the same nature is now to be recognised in our modern English Society. The little girls who heretofore were bidden away with well-nigh Eastern jealousy in schoolrooms and upper stories, happy in pinafores, safe beneath the eye of a mother and a governess, and never to be seen unless perhaps by the intimates of the house at dessert or once a year at the pantomime—these are now produced on every possible occasion. At Prince's, at Hurlingham, at crowded afternoon teas and garden parties, at flower shows, races, and at the opera, you may now any day come across the "green peach." She is a little maiden of some twelve or thirteen summers, dressed to perfection, adorned with rings, and at least one locket given to her, as she will tell you with quiet pride, by a male admirer, and she is holding very possibly a court of males, who all look down on her from the height of physical tallness, but whom she keeps in hand by the aid of a moral superiority, quietly asserted and tacitly admitted. She is as self-possessed as the oldest of old stagers; she can and will talk to you of anything and everything, from the next new play to the last old scandal. It is not that she understands all she talks of, but she talks and bears herself as if she did, and that is the worst of it. And yet while her talk is thus so much older, her dress is far younger than her years. Youthful, or would-be youthful, mammas, it is true, have still the vanity of a sigh at owning to so big a daughter; but it is crushed by the greater vanity of following this newest fashion, and of having a prettier "green peach" than their rivals. The sweet child is no doubt provokingly tall for fourteen, but that furnishes a reason why the world should be allowed no chance of a mistake on that score. Her dress must be as short as decently it may be. Besides, it would be a sin (and fashionable women hate some sins with deadly hatred) to hide such pretty ankles and such well fitting stockings, repeating as they do with a delightful completeness the colours of the hat and of the costume, as likely as not made by a men whom maternal lips have instructed, in one of those euphemisms that are in themselves evidence of a state of things unfit for honest language, "to indicate artificially those *contours* which time, it is hoped, may here after supply." There are, indeed, it appears, mothers of "green peaches" desirous of unduly displaying their little daughters' extremities in the hope that their symmetry might be deemed hereditary, and that, reasoning by a well-known process of logic, people may proceed from the known to the unknown, and exclaim, "O mon or pulchrafilius pulchrioris!" Nor is Miss Belle or Miss May at all slow in attuning her talk and her ways to the unaccustomed element whether she finds herself translated. She is encouraged, both within and without the range of maternal hearing, to be as dashing and *hasardée* as possible. Her personalities are wit—hereditary wit; her impudence, natural candour; her rudeness, enchanting naïveté. She despises beyond words anything like a bobbledehoy, and considers it almost more derogatory to converse with a man under five-and-twenty than to be caught playing with children. A golden-haired member of the sisterhood recently confided to a friend, to whose perfidy we owe the precious information, that her ideal for a dark pale-man of six or eight and thirty, with deep rings round his eyes. He must, she says, be tall, thin, and with a wonderful air of distinction, while in manners he is to be neglectful, even to rudeness, of all save of her. Moreover, the expression of his face is to convey darkly the idea of some romantic and colossal crime.

If a "green peach" affects the *roué*, it is not surprising that he should return the fondness. She thinks it grand to be able to interest him, and he thanks his stars for this new and unhoped-for excitement. He yields himself with a sort of surprised enthusiasm to the novel effort of trying to fall in love with something which, because not a woman, he persuades himself must be an angel. Then, if there lurk anything of prudence in his nature, what delightful immunity does this new kind of flirtation afford? He cannot be asked his intention—that alone is most pleasant and comfortable. Do his face, his voice, his manner change as by magic from sport to earnest the instant he is alone with his victim?—no proof of such mutation can be forthcoming. Has he uttered *double entendres* perhaps only too well understood?—for the "green peach's" dictionary is the talk of her elders—it matters not. Whatever he may say or may do, the answer is ready that she is a mere child. Then as to mothers, they find themselves so much more welcome with than without their contributions of unripe fruit, that they are induced to produce it more and more, while women who possess none of their own, now positively borrow "green peaches" to take out with them, braving with valour the great additional expense of dress thus often entailed. The promoters of such social gatherings as permit of the "green peach's" presence find that the new element attracts a difficult class of men who would otherwise keep away, and who, precisely because it is hard to ensnare them, are supposed to give weight and *chic* to the party. It comes rather hard, to be sure, on the girls of marriageable years, to see their already slender chances thus unfairly diminished; and they and their mothers, though the only formidable opponents of our little peaches, certainly constitute a numerous and determined array of enmity. Not only do they complain of the hours men throw away on their immature rivals, but they very justly urge that the charms, especially of girls who have been out a few seasons, suffer from the unwonted juxtaposition. Their movements are apt to seem heavy by the contrast, and their gayest laughter unjoyous. Many a girl retains a creditable share of freshness at, say, six or seven and twenty, and sometimes even much longer; yet she can hardly fail to show every day of her age when the cheeks of fourteen summers is laid, with its perfidious softness, against her own. But who ever cares for the unfortunate? Mothers with grown daughters of their own on hand never allow their own "green peaches" to pass out, should they possess any, and of course it is absurd to appeal to the pity or justice of other classes. A mother has even been known to make it a boast in public that her "green peach" of thirteen had quite cut out a certain young lady ten years her senior with an excellent elder son who had been seriously paying his addresses to her. The story need not stand alone, for anybody can match it with others to show that just now these little creatures have not only made for themselves a place of their own, but are positively usurping the places of their elders.

All this may be, and no doubt is, very entertaining for the moment. To see a little child encouraged to ape the manners, the appearance, and even the weaknesses of grown up people may be amusing enough, while it lasts, to lovers of the monstrous; but it is monstrous, and cannot but lead to disaster. Society hardly seems to know what to be at next in order to gratify its insatiable appetite for novelty and excitement, but the worst task ever under taken for its amusement was this of brushing the bloom off early girlhood before its time, of breaking down the decent barriers of the nursery and bringing it down to the level of the common dusty arena of passion and interest. Those who have done this have no doubt done it without thinking overmuch what they were about; and probably the consequence have only to be indicated to be averted. We fain would hope so. The age is sufficiently corrupt, and the newspapers are adequately supplied with scandal. If the fashionable woman of the day, who have had no such orders to pass through as the phase we have sketched, yet crowd the Divorce Court, and fill the *chroniques scandaleuses* with their deeds; if we already behold almost whole families of sisters follow one another as if lured by some fatal charm to taste of the tree of evil, what will be the state of things in a generation to come? What, in a word—we ask it in the name of common sense and common decency—what sort of future can we anticipate for the ill-fated woman who starts in life as a "green peach"?—*Vanity Fair.*

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THE DIRECTORS of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY beg to intimate that MR. THOMAS LANG, lately Assistant Secretary to the Company at Calcutta, has been APPOINTED SECRETARY to the BOARD at this BRANCH, and that REMITTANCES and all COMMUNICATIONS relating to the Company's business should be ADDRESSED TO HIM at No. 12, RAMPART ROW.
By order of the Directors,
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary to the Board.
12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st June 1876.

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